CHICAGO AND FAIR.

The World's Maelstrom as Seen by a Great Correspondent.

CONTRACTS BETWEEN OLD AND NEW.

and Culture Mutually Bewildered in Each Other's Company.

May 13. -Lake a boy trying a

he audient Jews, and cross

an's Building here is an entity, trieal bailding. It is a great t. Man will be glad to see wo-elf-enstaining, less dependent if every happiness, and if he one of his jealousy he will be

the Chief Victory of the I Years Since Columbus." Calvin read this and lost Said he: "They might just aid. 'Don't notice the child won't misbehave." "Iten up all over the giant ctures. When gunpowder when printing was found

would charge for a suit of rooms and found time Copermeus paraded and estars, and put the earth at the lef at the centre of the constellate which has arisen; the matter which has arisen; the beard."

I analyzed this proposition, and found nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and nine weeks to be sixty-three days, or \$14 and the arisen when the cauge of the earnage early when it sometimes drive in Central Park, we yet in the arisen when the cau the had show their piano they should have Paderowski piay it. Thus the mast be made the slave of the factory, the very thing exclaimed. The man of genius should not a hearing at a World's-Fair because the manuscout, as it is called, of a possible to the side of the piano make up, took the side of the piano paid the corrected to do such an uncivil and applicable thing. If the piano got a divertisement, the Western piano paid for it in their own ears. Let us have of sectionalism in every form, and the deare art and its spirit, let us not pose conditions upon it.

west of Caicago, nearer to Duluth, and lived on the upper Mississippi.

I hear that it will cost \$20 to \$25 to see all the shows here upon what is called the Midway Plaisance—well named. That is no reason why a person should enter every one of them. It will not cost you a cent to visit all the potteries and ceramic displays with your wife and see paintings on vases and tiles which are matchless. I looked at a single Dutch exhibit yesterday of blue tile-ware, large paintings of Rembrandt, Van der Halst and others copied and burned in parts and squares, so that set together they make tableaux as large as your great mantel mirror.

"What is the price of that blue tile victure, as it stands framed?" I asked of the custodian.

Excited at the unwonted sound of a query in that sanctum of the unknown the Hilinois nation began to crowd around us.

The man examined the picture—all Delft blue, about 3 feet by 2 or larger—and said:

"That is \$126."

I hear that it will cost \$20 to \$25 to see all the shows here upon what is called the Midway Plaisance—well a surple to the top of the Chicago City Hall yesterday and saw in fine, large roms a large, orderly congregation reading in the city library. In one great rooms a large, orderly congregation reading in the city library. In one great rooms they were reading the newspapers, In another room the library less having the newspapers, In another room the library less hooks out, but having then achieved home as the United States delivers their letters. In a fourth room 100 people, more letters. In a fourth room 100 people, more than I ever saw at once in the library of Congress, were consulting books of reference. I thought to mwself: This city free library is the real Mayor of Chicago."

Suppose the editors were as mean as they reachers, wouldn't they demand that the free-newspaper file be taken down and every poor, unemployed fellow combelled to buy a copy of the paper? Suppose the lawyers were as mean as they were in year.

But the West is the West It has in all its large citie

the fillinois nation began to crowd around
The man examined the picture—all Delft blue, about 3 feet by 2 or larger—and said:
That is \$125."
I had supposed it was a hundred dollars or more, and I said to me lady:
"If the Chicagoans expect to do all the selling hers they will be mistaken. Millions of dollars' worth of fine European art wares will be be sold here, or until we follow art more and copying less. Art is the last stronghold of Europe, and never was better than now. It is fed from the superior galeries of art in every country and by the sympathetic spirit there. Our most lavish art is counterfeiting in colors for mercenary and the result of the swan, yet steal the maked Bougon-road for a tobacco sign and grin a Christian grin at the smart theft. To know is not the best way to be an artist, but to feel, and art and honor have a certain relation is the enemy of that culture winch in the best way to be an artist, but to feel, and art and honor have a certain relation ship. The pirate in the American Constitution is the enemy of that culture winch in the best way to be an artist, but to feel, and art and honor have a certain relation is the enemy of that culture winch in the best way to be an artist, but to feel, and art and honor have a certain relation ship. The pirate in the American Constitution of the last surviving McCorning the fair and stay at the noble mansion of Lambert Tree, who married a real estate heiress:

I stop at the Virgima Hotel, a costly construction of the last surviving McCorning the fair and stay at the noble mansion of Lambert Tree, who married a real estate heiress:

Some few people seem to have gone or fair the honor is superior gain and stay with the Scentsure of the surviving McCorning the fair and stay into weeks, and told me to ask our carriage for those nine weeks. I asked, and the carriage-roan said \$1,000—the same I would charge for a suit of rooms and full board.

I analyzed this proposition, and found I have weeks and told me to ask our carriage for those nine weeks. I a

board."

I analyzed this proposition, and found

CHEAP RESTAURANTS. This is a cheap as well as a dear city. It has a multitude of cheap and clean and perfect restaurants, where a good meal seidom costs above 60 cents. I think it is

AGO AND FAIR.

AGO AN

[For the Dispatch.]

As the Executive Committee in charge of the Davis reinterment has requested the citizens along the line of march to drape their houses let there be uniformity in this direction, and to this end let a committee be appropried to graphy designs. in this direction, and to this end let a committee be appointed to arrange designs and style. The time is limited for such action and the work should be done in an attractive manner. The drapings should be done in a tasteful style, as the city will be filled with visitors not only from the South, but from the North, and we should reflect credit upon ourselves on this occasion. Let the Chamber of Commerce take this matter in hand and assist Lee Camp and the organizations in charge and make the occasion one that will reflect credit upon us. All the cities in the South have taken decided action in paying proper respect to the memory of Mr. Davis and the Confederate capital should not be behind them.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH is always abreast of the times. Their present outfit being too small for their wonderful increase of business they are compelled to increase their facilities. The DISPARCH deserves success. It is one of the best dailies in the country. Its editorial columns are always filled with the best thought, and the interest of the people is never forgot-ten. Their telegraphic service is of the latest, and their Washington correspond-ence as good as that turnished any paper in the United States; and further, it can be said its management is liberal to their employees. Success must come to the DEFATCH in its efforts for the people of Virginia.—Shemandoah Argus.

IRELAND HOME RULE.

RICHMOND. VA., SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1893.

Analysis of the Differences Between Autonomy 1782 and 1893.

THE MEASURES CONTRASTED.

dependence-The Struggle from That Time Down to Date.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] [Copyrighted, 1833.] New York, May 13.—'Tis said that history repeats itself, and certainly it has done so in the matter of home rule for

Ireland.

A century ago the Irish people were in full enjoyment of the privilege of self-government, for which they are now battling, with the support and sympathy of the civilized world. Under Grattan's masterly leadership they had secured the boon in 1782; in 1800, thanks to English tyranny and the corrupting influence of English gold, Grattan's work was undone and Ireland sank to the position of a mere

dependency.

Just now, when the prospects of the triumph of the home-rule cause appear brighter than at any previous time during the present century, a comparison of the

home rule achieved by Grattan and that proposed by Gladstone is instructive as well as interesting. So, too, is a study of the circumstances under which they were respectively formulated.

In 1800 the act of union swept away the independent Irish Parliament and completely unded the work which Grattan had accomplished eighteen years before. Prior to 1782 a Parliament of very limited powers had existed in Ireland, subject to the law which Poynings, a Lord-Justice of Ireland, under Henry VII., had secured from the Irish Parliament of his day. This provided that all laws passed by Irish legistators should be subject to the approval of the English Privy Council. In the time of George I, the English Parliament passed an act giving England the right to legislate for Ireland, and the result of these two enactments was to render Ireland simply the slave of England. In 1782 Henry Grattan determined to make an effort to change all this. Had it not been for the recently accomplished independ-



Henry Grattan was the son of a prominent lawyer, the Recorder of Dublin, and was only 35 when he became the foremost figure in Irish politics. In the whole story of Ireland there is no more striking or picturesque career than his. He was intended for the law, but early association with Henry Flood, one of the greatest parliamentarians of the time, increased his natural bent for public lite. Flood was far older than Grattan who, for a time the contemporary of the veteran, finally outshone him. Grattan and Parnell furnish the only instances of successful Irish agitation for national autonomy, and

contemporary of the veteran, finally outshone him. Grattan and Parmell furnish the only instances of successful Irish agitation for national autonomy, and though the triumph of the former was complete and that of the latter only partial, both survived their popularity and influence—both in a measure were victims to the treachery of their own creations.

The political earthquake of IF32 was precipitated by a great national grievance. Since the time of Charles I. English laws had placed such restrictions and embargoes upon Irish commerce that it was dying of inanition. The Volunteers accordingly headed a movement for the boycetting of all articles of English manufacture, thus taking the famous Dean Swift's advice: "Burn everything English except their coal." Action in Parliament was resolved upon and Grattan was appointed leader. In the noble plaza of College Green, which faces the Irish Parliament House, there then stood and stands to this day an ungainly equestrian statue of King William III. of England, For years it was the butt of practical jokers and had been repeatedly disfigured. On the day that Grattan, amid the cheers On the day that Grattan, amid the cheers



pealed might again be imposed. "Don't ask England for too many concessions at once," urged the national party, but Gratton was deaf to them, and in a stirring speech in April, 1780, he formulated the rights of the country before the Commons in these words: "The King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland alone can make her laws." The words went ringing through the land and in two years bore fruit.

The Volunteers, now grown the strongest influence outside of Parliament, held a grand convention at Dungannon in February, 1782. Delegates from all the vatious corps attended, and Grattan's policy was endorsed. "The King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland" was now the watchword of the people, and in April Grattan arose in Parliament and demanded that it repeal the Poynings act, and also ask from the English Parliament the repeal of the law claimings aright to legislate for Ireland. With these laws repealed Ireland would be free. After a memorable debate the day was won and the Irish Constitution of 1782 was granted. Under it all military forces quartered in the English Parliament. If it ever becomes necessary to appoint a regency—the procession of the people of Ulster and the enlightened majority are opposed to them. When Mr. Gladstone insertations when Mr. Gladstone in 1889 the Orangemen taked of civil war, just as they are doing to-day, but it all insertations of private letters I have received from different parts of Ireland written by persons of various religions.

How does the Grand Old Man's home rule compare with its predecessor—the domestic affairs, but without any of the provide and the provide and the provide and the provide and the strong of the provide and the provide and the strong of the provide and the provide and the strong of the provide and the strong of the provide and the strong of the provide and the s



Ireland depended on the Irish Parliament; England could not make any law affecting Ireland; the court of final resort in all Irish lawsuits was the Irish House of Lords; the Dubin Parliament was absolutely independent on all Irish questions, internal or external, acknowledging no anthority but the King.



electoral reform; but the obstinacy of the Parliament wearied the United Irisamen, their organization lapsed into a conspiracy for the creation of an Irish republic, and two of their leaders. Theobella Welfe Tone and Lord Edward Fitzgerald, a son of the Duke of Leinster, negotiated with the French Directory for military aid. They were betraved, Wolfe Tone died in jail and Fitzgerald in combat while resisting arrest.

Meanwhile the Irish Parliament was tottering to its fall. Ireland was unfortunate enough during this period to have as successive Viceroys two truculent scoundrels—Lord Cornwallis and the Earl of Carhampton (Cornwallis was he of our Revolutionary war)—and their baleful influence was honeycombing the House of Commons. "Castle" bills were railroaded through, and coercion acts and all sorts of measures instigated by the Viceroy took precedence of honest legislation, until at last Grattan, Flood, Curran, and others of the patriot band of 1782 walked out of the historic Commons chamber in a body, never to return. They foresaw the end and the hopelessness of their fight against corruption. Curran, the illustrious law-yer and judge, to whose daughter Robert Emmett was betrothed, almost openly favored the plans of the United Irishmen. The end was near.

Disputes between the English and Irish Parliaments upon the two questions of the reenergy during the illness of George Meanwhile the Irish Parliament was tot-

Disputes between the English and Irish Parliaments upon the two questions of the regency during the illness of George III. and the navigation laws convinced Pitt that he could gain his purpose—the Union—by foul means if not by fair. A million and a half sterling—nearly \$8,000.000—was spent by Pitt's administration in bribing Parliament to vote its own destruction. Even this immense corruption fund, expended among a class of representatives, a majority of whom owed their seats to corrupt practices, secured the vote for the Union from the Irish Parliament only by the barest majority. THE PAST AND PRESENT ATTITUDE OF ULSTER.

Before drawing the comparison between Ireland's last Parliament and the one to be granted her by Mr. Gladstone's bill the present attitude of Ulster deserves some attention. The political sentiments and action of the northern province before the union have been mentioned here, and we see that it took the initiative in all patriotic movements. The leading opposition to every assault upon Irish independence came from Ulster. There the Volunteers were most liberally recruited. There the mighty Dungannon Convention, in advocacy of a free Parliament, was held. There it was sought to hold a second convention to discipling the corrupt Irish commons. And there the United Irishmen were formed to supplant the disbanded Volunteers. In Ulster the cry for an extended franchise regardless of class or creed was first heard. Ulster, in short, was the stronghold of Irish autonomy. leading opposition to every assault upon Irish independence came from the watering of the Green" in the line, "I met with Napper Tandy and he shook me by the hand,"

I met with Napper Tandy and he shook me by the hand, "I met with Napper Tandy and he shook me by the hand,"

Commanded a force of volunteers drawn up in military array butside the Parliament of the Green had trained its cannon on the statue of King William, and from the muzzles of the guns hung placards in seribed "Free Trade or—This," A few at the commons chamber, Grattan's cloquence secured the passage of a resolution for the removal of the restrictions on trade.

Grattan's RINGING WORDS.

The restrictions were swept away, but the Volunteers, fortunately for Ireland, remained, and so did the popular disconnication of the suppremacy of the English tent with the supremacy of the English the carry, is would seen, does anything but footer sectorian rancor and discord. They

How does the Grand Old Man's home rule compare with its predecessor—the home rule of 1782 to 1809? There is little resemblance between them. Under the Gladstone law Ireland will have a restricted legislative assembly controlling her domestic affairs, but without any of the prestige Grattan's Parliament enjoyed. The new Parliament will have no control of any external matters, all relations with foreign countries, customs, excise, navigation, quarantine, military and naval matters, the defence of the country, and everything refating to the making of war or peace being reserved to the English Parliament. If it ever becomes necessary to appoint a regency—the very question which, as I have told, caused a deadly breach between Dublin and London before and nastened the fact of Union—the Irish Parliament, will have no voice in



tenets of the marriage ceremony seems to have either fallen into innoctions desired to that he have either fallen into innoctions described to the have either fallen into innoctions described to the have a considered for the have a considered for if it were not so the married first would not exist, and, though it is a fact much to be regretted, such a product of effete civilization not only sensts but thrives vigorously in all social circles.

To say that one believes in the sacredness of the marriage yows and to declare that, once the choice is made, all thought of attracting attention from the opposite sex should be at an end, is to be regarded as an old forg, with notions that might have pleased the dwellers in a past age, but which are decidedly passe in this advanced and enlightened epoch, says the Philadelphia Times.

The married flirt is as much a product of the century as the telephone, and every year brings this hybrid of human culture more prominently to the fore. At the social functions of the winter the married firt monopolizes as far as possible the attentions and favors of those who belong by right at the shrine of others unshackled by marrimonial letters or with their own lieze lords.

The married flirt in the summer is the one to usurp those little attentions that the unstrached buds and belles have a right to look for as their own, and if there are no beasant bachelors about she fixes her glittering optics on any stray pater familias who comes here way. Therefore mades and marrons alike despise her. The once is palous of while the other fears here. Yes, unless her own husband, whether he be single or married, to be constantly in attendance.

A WIFE'S SORROW.

causing heartaches and bringing about sprantions, owing to the inordinate desire for admiration that requires some other than her own husband, whother he be single or married, to be constantly in attendance.

A WIFE'S SORROW.

An Event Which Proves That There Are Things Worse Than Other Things.

[Grand Rapids Democrat.]

The lissome form of the beautiful woman was shaken by the convulsions of her grief, and the fixed look of dumb, hopeless missry in her dark eyes was pitiful beyond words.

"Marian, Marian, for your own sake be caim," entreated her friend, as she knell by her side and tenderly removed the hands that covered the hot, tear-stained face. "Tell me what it all means, my dear."

"I cannot, I cannot," was the dull, listless rely. "No—no; I never can tell any one."

"You must—you shall," insisted the other firmly. "I cannot bear to see all brightness crushed out of your life without sharing the burden with you, sweet. Perhaps it will make you feel better."

"You must—you shall," insisted the other firmly. "I cannot bear to see all brightness crushed out of your life without sharing the burden with you, sweet."

"You must—you shall," insisted the other firmly. "I cannot bear to see all brightness crushed out of your life without sharing the burden with you, sweet."

"You—you—you remember that horrid creature from Cadiliac whom I engaged as cook last week? Oh, I thought she was such a paragon. So young and modest and dainty in her ways! I—I had every confidence in her. And this morning I happened to step into the dining-room just as there was a great creats, and was the lovelies to be unscriptural; and therefore I propose to do, decline creature from Cadiliac whom I engaged as cook last week? Oh, I thought she was such a paragon. So young and modest and dainty in her ways! I—I had every confidence in her. And this morning I happened to step into the dining-room just as there was a great creat, in the kitchen. I opened the door quickly and saw my new soup-turen lying in the kitchen. I opened the door quick

FELL FROM THE PARTHENON-The Fatal Accident to t Ended Miss Weber's Life.

Matters That Will Come Before the Presbyterian Body at Macon.

the of 25,000 and the Eurasi Worker of over 13,000.

The committee gives a Bible to every child reported to it as having recited perfectly the Shorter Catechism. Four hundred and sixty-nine have been awarded during the year. during the year.

The report says that the contributions from tha churches to this cause have fallen a little below those of last year, owing, it is believed, to the general financial de-

How does the Grant of Mans and some rule compare with its predecessor—the resemblance between them. Under the resemblance the resemblance between them. Under the resemblance the resemblance the resemblance the resemblance the resemblance the resemblance there are the resemblance the resemblance there are the resemb

HYMN-BOOK BEVISION.

The matter of a revision of the Church Hymn-Book having been brought' before the last assembly, the subject was referred to a committee of one from each synod to report to the assembly this year as to the advisability of revising the present book or publishing a new one. Dr. J. L. Girardeau was appointed charman and Dr. M. D. Hoge the member from Virginia. It is learned through private channels that this committee will recommend the adoption of "The Hymns of the Ages." the fine collection compiled by the Rev. Dr. Robert P. Kerr.

On the other hand, the Irish legislature within five years is to obtain control of the police by establishing local forces in counties and cities under local authority, and when that is done the Dublin metropolitan police and the constabulary will also, after five years, be under the Dublin Parliament, so that to general powers of domestic legislation the homerule bill adds the control of the judicial bench and the police. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, is conceding Ireland about everything a country need desire for local self-government.

The new Parliament will be composed of an Upper and a Lower House. Members of the semily. He is a member of two important ad interior committees that will make their reports to the assembly.

Among other prominent members woo will go from presbyteries of the Synod of Virginia should take it uncortant ad interior country. W. Va.; Dr. T. W. Mooper, of Christiansburg; Dr. B. M. Klate, Or Christiansburg; Dr. B. M. White, of Winchester, and Rev. R. V. Lancaster, of Hongehow, China, now in this sountry. Among the well-known elders who go from this synod are C. P. Janney, Esq., of Leesburg; the same of the commissioners and the adoption of "The Hymns of the Ages," the fine collection compuled by the Rev. Dr. Robert P. Kerr.

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Esq., of Leesburg; Hon. J. L. Tredway, of Chatham, and Judgo J. D. Armstrong, of Romney.

Rev. Dr. M. H. Houston, of Nashville. Tenn., will be present, not only as secretary of foreign missions, but a member of the assembly. Dr. E. M. Green, of Danville, Ky., will be one of the most able of the commissioners. Among many others also well known may be mentioned Dr. N. M. Woods, of Memphis; Dr. J. F. Cannon, St. Louis; Dr. J. Albert Waliace, Bristol; Rev. John G. Anderson, of Harrisburg, N. C., formerly at Williamsburg, Va.

The several secretaries will be present to report on the respective causes intrusted to their administration, but not as members of the assembly, except Dr. Houston, above named as a commissioner. They are Dr. J. K. Hazen, of Richmond, secretary of publication; Dr. J. A. Craig, of Atlanta, Ga., secretary of home missions; Rev. D. C. Rankin, associated with Dr. Houston as assistant secretary of foreign missions; Dr. E. M. Richardson, of Memphis, secretary of education, and Rev. A. L. Phillips, secretary of colored evangelization.

Under the jurisdiction of the assembly.

Tounce reporter's socientes.

How wisely to enlist the young in active Christian work and how to direct their efforts are questions that have of late awakened much autious concern in the churches. The last assembly favored the organization of societies of the young people under control of the sessions of the churches. But in view of the interest of which Dr. C. R. Hemphili is charman, to consider and report on this subject to the present assembly. Thoir report and the action of the assembly on it will be awaited with interest not only by the young people but by those of maturer years, who are desirious that the young should be well trained for church work and how to direct their efforts are questions that have of late awakened much autious concern in the efforts are questions that have of late awakened much autious concern in the fortistian work and how to direct their efforts are questions that have of late awakened much autio

The ninety-eighth annual council of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia will meet in the Christ church, Winchester, next Wednesses day, May 17th. It will probably be presided over by Bishop Whittle. The first business to be transacted will be the cleevant by the death of the esteemed Rev. Dr. Dashiell, of this city. Dr. Dashiell held this office in the council for many years and even in late years he fulfilled the duties of the piace with remarkable promptness and efficiency. Shortly before his departure for South America in the hope that his health might writing envelopes to all the clergy, in which were placed the blanks to be filled out, giving the reports from each of the zation.

Under the jurisdiction of the assembly, according to the reports made last year, there were 1,239 ministers, 2,572 churches, there were 1,233 ministers, 2,572 churches, and 182,516 communicants. The total of contributions for all purposes was \$1,921,-630. Partial reports published in the papers show that there will be a considerable advance on these numbers this year. According to the Prosbyteriaa system of government, which is by a gradation of courts, the General Assembly is the highwhich were placed the blanks to be filled out, giving the reports from each of the parishes. It was not then time for these to be mailed, but this consecrated man did not want to leave any of his lifework incomplete, and he attended to this before he left for the South, where he died. It was some time after his death that these forms were sent out to the different rectors, and many of them could not understand why the chirography on the envelopes was that of the departed minister. The question of a successor to Dr. Dashiell has not been much discussed by the Richmond clergy, and it is not known here who will likely be chosen for the place.

WILL DISCUSS MISSIONS.

POWERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

chosen for the place.

Will Discuss Missions.

When this matter shall have been disposed of the regular routine business will be transacted, after which the reports from the various parishes will be read. Home missions will be the topic for discussion on Wednesday night, and on Thursday night the council will devote itself to the consideration of the subject of foreign missions.

itself to the consideration of the subject of foreign missions.

It is not yet known who will preach the council sermon, as the Bishop always appoints some minister to do this, and he has not yet announced who it will be.

There may be some discussion in regard to the division of the funds of the diocese. The committee appointed by the former diocese made a division whereby there was a difference of about \$8,000 in favor of the southern diocese and it is thought that the diocese of Northern Virginia will enter its protest to such action.

The Council will probably adjourn ou Saturday, some of the members remaining over until Monday and the others returning home to conduct their usual Sunday services.

WILL HARDLY HAVE AN ASSISTANT. The question of electing an assistant bishop will possibly come up for consideration, though it is generally thought that the Bishop will not ask for an assistant. His health is now very much better than it was some months ago. The Southern Churchman in its last issue says it is an open secret that Bishop Whittle does not intend to ask the council for an assistant, and says:

intend to ask the council for an assistant, and says:

"Whether he would give his consent to such election if he was requested by a majority of the council we do not know, but he will not. The diocese has just been divided, as well as its funds, including the episcopal residence, 34 per cent. of which will have to be bought back: so that the Diocese of Virginia at this time is not able to support an assistant bishop. Pecaniary matters must be considered by all prudent men, whether in the Church of the State.

"In addition thereto the diocese is thankful to know that the health of the Bishop has greatly improved. He has been able during the past few months to visit, allarge number of the perishes and administer confirmation, and with comfort to himself."

Nearly all of the Richmond rectors will attend the session of the council. The churches will also send lay delegates, a full list of whom have been published in the Disparcis.

The publishing house of the Church is located in this city. It is under direction of an Executive Commutee, of which Rev. Dr. M. D. Horge is charman. Rev. Dr. J. K. Hazen is the efficient secretary, who administers its affairs, and Mr. J. D. K. Sleight is superintendent of the business department. The report from this committee to be sent up to the Assembly is now passing through the press. It says:

"While in one department of our business there has been a significant for increase in other departments has been so marked that the review of the whole year's work shows that it has been a year of fully average prosperity.

"For the first time in the ten years since the committee recumed control of the business of the depository we find that we must report a decrease instead of an increase of sales. More than three fourths of this decrease is, however, due to the fact that our force of colporters was reduced near the close of the last year at least one half; and the depressed financial condition of the country had led us to expect a greater falling off in the trade of the house than has actually occurred.

"On she cher hand, there has been a growth in the subscription-lists of our Robbath-achool periodical beyond that of any previous year, and we have been enabled to issue a larger hamber of new

The Man on Horsebs